The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

E. B. McCRUM. - - - - - H. C. DERN,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Choice Poetry.

SONG OF A THOUSAND YEARS.

BY HENRY C. WORK.

Lift up your eyes desponding freemen!
Fling to the winds your needless fears!
He who unfurled your beauteous banner,
Says it *shall wave a thousand years!*

A thousand years, my own Columbia!
'Tis the glad day so long foretold!
'Tis the glad morn whose early twilight
Washington saw in times of old.

What if the clouds one little moment,
Hide the blue sky where morn appears—
When the bright sun that tints them crimson,
Rises to shine a thousand years?

A thousand years, &c.

Tell the great world these blessed tidings!
Yes, and be sure the bondman hears;
Tell the oppressed of every nation,
Jubilee lasts a thousand years!

A thousand years, &c.

Envious foes beyond the ocean!
Little we heed your threat'ning sneers;
Little will they—our children's children—
When you are gone a thousand years.

A thousand years, &c.

Rebels at home! go hide your faces—
Weep for your crimes with bitter tears;
You could not bind the blessed daylight,
Though you should strive a thousand years.

A thousand years, &c.

Back to your dens, ye secret traitors!
Down to your own degraded spheres!
Ere the first blaze of dazzling sunshine
Shortens your lives a thousand years.

A thousand years, &c.

Haste thee along, thou glorious noonday!
Oh for the eyes of ancient seers!
Oh, for the faith of Him who reckons
Each of his days a thousand years!

A thousand years, &c.

Select Miscellany.

THE LEFT-HANDED ASSASSIN.

A DETECTIVE'S STORY.

I was called down from London to Ipswich on an errand peculiar to one of my profession. I reached the inn where I was to meet a fellow detective, who had expended both time and patience in attempting to ferret out a mysterious murder. But it appeared to be one of those singular cases that defy human detection, and which are generally abandoned by those appointed to discover the culprit, and left to divine vengeance.

I met Mr. Croft, who formally resigned in my favor, and after taking a glass of rum punch with him, returned to the city, while I prepared for my journey.

I will now state how matters stood. Some three and a half miles from Ipswich stood a stone mansion, the property of Charles Simmonds, a retired barrister. He resigned his profession, owing to having bequeathed to him a handsome legacy by an only brother, who, after amassing a large fortune in Australia, took it into his head to die. Charles was his sole heir. Mr. Simmonds had practised law in Ipswich, but his health had never been very robust, and soon after entering into his legacy he purchased the mansion alluded to, and retired from business, seeking the quiet and rest one in his station so greatly needed.

He married when young, but he made a great mistake in selecting a partner for life. His wife was pretty, the snare that caught him, but wholly devoid of principle; illiterate and low in her tastes, she became the bane of his life.

She had a brother who occasionally visited the house, and who ingratiated himself into Mr. Simmond's favor by his amiable manners, genteel address, and the frequent brotherly lectures he read to Mrs. Clara Simmonds, his sister.

Maurice Obdyke was always well dressed when he came to the house, and his conduct was unexceptionable, quite in contrast to that of his sister. What his profession was could not be ascertained by Mr. Simmonds. When he asked his wife, she replied she did not know, and he forebore questioning Mr. Obdyke himself, for the reason that the gentleman never spoke of having any business. All that could be learned was that he resided in London, made periodical visits to Ipswich and remained there two or three days, then left again, whither no one could tell, or those who could would not.

When Mr. Simmonds retired from business and took possession of the mansion, Obdyke came more frequently and his visits more prolonged. In spite of his lectures he and his sister seemed to agree amazingly well, and to Mr. Simmonds' great satisfaction she grew more refined, or, more properly speaking, less vulgar every day. Refined she would probably never be—it was not in her nature to be so—but she managed, by some means, to render herself less obnoxious to her husband, and he conducted himself towards her accordingly. Matters stood thus five years, when Mrs. Clara Simmonds contracted a malignant fever and died in five days after the symptoms manifested themselves. This occurred during the absence of her brother, and she was interred before he even knew that she was sick.

When he heard of the sad event, his rage was terrible to behold. He accused Charles Simmonds of being the indirect cause of her death, and threatened to have the affair thoroughly investigated. But ascertaining that his sister died from natural causes, he suddenly disappeared from the neighborhood, and came to visit Charles Simmonds no more.

There were no children born to Mr. Simmonds; hence, in the event of his death, the estate would fall into the hands of distant relatives, who had gone to America years before.

One day, some time after the death of his wife, Charles Simmonds examined her personal effects, and was surprised to find among her papers a will with her signature attached to it. Rather amused at this discovery he sat down to read it, and found that she had, in case of her death, bequeathed all her real and personal property to her brother, Maurice Obdyke. Her property, when she had none to bequeath.—She was as poor as a church mouse (to use a homely but quite forcible phrase) when Charles Simmonds married her. Where, then, was the legacy to her brother to come from? Thus reasoned the widower when he read the curious document; but presently the truth flashed upon his brain. This letter had been made in the expectation that she would survive him, then she and her brother would revel in his wealth, and after her death all would be his.

"Was this a conspiracy against him?" was his mental question; "had they calculated confidently on his demise? If so, is it not probable that they meditated using means to accomplish the desired object?" Horrible thought.

He turned to the will to see the date. It had been written six months previous to her death; the witnesses names were not familiar to him.—He communicated this discovery to his legal adviser, and mentioned the suspicion that had entered his breast. The attorney said that it looked remarkably suspicious, yet still they might have meant no harm. The attorney added:

"If such a plot did exist, it does so no longer, at least it cannot affect you; for what would Maurice Obdyke gain by your death?"

"True," replied Simmonds, "I need not fear anything from him.

Yet in two weeks from this conversation, Charles Simmonds was found sitting in his chair in the library, stone dead. He had been shot through the heart, the ball entering his back. He must have been dead many hours before the servants discovered him, and the strangest part of the affair was, that none of them heard the report of the pistol or gun.

He entered his library after supper, and, as was his usual custom, sat there reading, until the hour of retiring—which was eleven o'clock. They discovered his dead body in the morning, and at once gave the alarm.—All these particulars Mr. Croft related to me, and he had a little faith in my ability to make any more out of the affair than what he had done. I reached the mansion, and at once entered upon the business that had brought me there. I examined the room where the murder had been committed and discovered that Mr. Simmonds had been sitting with his back towards the window at the time he was shot, and so true had been the aim, that the ball sped through the heart, completely severing it in two, as was ascertained by a post mortem examination. A broken pane of glass in the library window attested whence the shot came. The library was on the second floor, and situated in the north wing of the mansion. To gain access to this window—the only one the room contained—the murderer must have encountered great difficulty, unless he used a ladder to reach it. There was but one other way, which was to climb to the window by the leaden water spout. I examined the ground beneath the window, and could see no sign of a ladder being placed there; not a trace of footsteps were visible, and I came to the conclusion that recourse was had to the spout. I procured a ladder, and placed it beside the water spout, and made a careful examination of it from up to the library window.

I was soon assured that the murderer had made use of that means to reach the window. The lead was soft and yielding, and bore the finger marks of the assassin—each finger having made an impression on the metal. When I had finished this part of the examination, I sat down and pondered well over the matter. I had made two very important discoveries; one was, the assassin must have fired the weapon with his left hand, for I was perfectly convinced that no man could have held himself by the water spout with the left hand, and reached the window with the right, so as to enable him to fire at an object in the middle of the room, where Mr. Simmonds invariably sat while reading, and where he was found seated when discovered in the morning.—Now, what could I deduce from this circumstance, but the fact that the assassin was left handed. My reason for this conviction was a good one. None but a left handed person could have made so fatal a shot from the position he must necessarily have occupied at the time; and that he knew how to use the weapon was also manifest, for no chance shot could have been so fatal in a thousand trials. This then was conclusive evidence, and though I made the discovery, I communicated it to no one.

The other discovery was no less important. The man who climed up the spout had but three fingers on the right hand! This was plainly seen by the finger marks on the metal; the spout was marked but in four places by the right hand—the thumb and three fingers, the index finger was gone.

I gave instructions not to allow any one to meddle with the spout, and deputized a constable to see that my orders were strictly obeyed.

I next questioned the servants of the late Mr. Simmonds, four in number, and elicited the following information:

On the evening previous to the finding of the dead body of Mr. Simmons, a female mendicant stopped at the mansion, and requested permission to stop over night. The woman, a delicate looking creature, seemed much worn out by her tramp during the day, and the kind hearted cook bade her stay, at the same time asking her to take a cup of tea and something to eat.

The poor creature was half starved, and ate ravenously; after satisfying her hunger she laid down on a bed the cook had prepared on the floor for her, and in a short time fell asleep.

The woman had a small black travelling valise with her, which she placed under her head before lying down.

Next morning the woman had gone before any one else had arisen, and, strange to say, she had left the black valise lying in some bushes in the rear of the house. It was not discovered until the departure of Mr. Croft, the detective.

I instantly asked to see the valise; it was produced, and I broke the lock without hesitation, hoping I might get some further clue to the perpetrators that this (probably pretended) mendicant was an accomplice.

The valise contained absolutely nothing—it was empty. I was on the point of throwing it aside, when I felt the rustling of the paper in the lining; I fished it from its hiding place; it proved to be a letter—its date was three weeks old. The envelope had no address on it, nor had the letter any signature.—It ran thus:

IPSWICH, June 3d, 1859.

"Call on me, No. 35 Hollings Court, and ask for me. I have a fat job for you and your girl.—Call between the hour of nine and ten in the evening. Burn this letter after you have read it."

This was all the letter contained; no names were mentioned. It was evident that the request to destroy the note had not been complied with—why, I could only conjecture. Either the recipient meant to keep it for future use, or it had been lost sight of; for when I found it, it was imbedded within the folds of the coarse lining of the valise in such a manner as almost to escape the notice of any one but that of a detective, bent upon getting every clue he possibly could to ferret out a murderer. The reader has seen how even I came very near throwing away this, perhaps important document.

I made strict inquiries whether anything had been purloined by this woman, and was answered in the negative; at least they supposed not, for nothing had yet been missed.

The kitchen door leading out into the yard, as well as the gate, had been left unfastened by the woman. I followed the path she had probably taken when leaving the mansion, and came upon a clump of bushes, where were strewed some scraps of newspaper—these I examined, and saw they were pieces of a London paper.

While mechanically placing the pieces of newspaper in my pocket, I cast my eyes around the spot, and presently they alighted on a square cut glass bottle, of about four ounces capacity. I picked it up—the cork was in it, and the bottle contained a limpid liquid, perhaps two ounces. A label on it designated that it contained chloroform. I opened it, and was soon convinced that such was the case. The label had on it the business place of an apothecary well known to me. I concluded to keep the bottle, for the purpose of ascertaining who had purchased it and its contents.

I had no doubt now that the subtle drug had been used as a means to stupefy the inmates of the mansion while the murder was committed. The woman had probably put the servants to sleep, and her husband, from the outside, committed the dastardly deed. The reason he did not enter the house and do the deed while the servants were rendered insensible, was probably owing to the fact that Mr. Simmonds invariably barred the library door when he retired at night.—The fact must have been known to the assassin, hence the mode he adopted to accomplish his object.

I obtained no further clue; in fact I thought I had sufficient for my purpose. I came to the following conclusions, and contemplated acting upon them:

Some intelligent person who desired revenge on Mr. Simmonds, had hired another person and his wife to do the deed he himself probably shrank from. I had every reason to suspect Maurice Opdyke as the principal in this affair, and it was my object first to find out where he resided in London, and then to take measures to ferret out this left-handed murderer.

The reason I wished to see Maurice Obdyke was to discover whether he was left-handed or whether he was minus a finger on the other hand. I forebore questioning the servants on this subject; probably they might have informed me correctly, but then servants will talk, and my secrets would have been thrown to the winds, which might have wafted my suspicions into the ears of the culprit. To avoid this *contre temps* I held my tongue and started for London.

I called upon the apothecary, and handed him the bottle, I asked him if he recollected to whom he had sold the chloroform. He at once replied in the affirmative, and gave the name of Obdyke. I was quite surprised at this information, and could not speak for a moment, so unexpected was it. I had only hoped to get a partial description of the purchaser, and intended to compare it with that of Obdyke, a description of whom I had obtained from the legal adviser of the late Charles Simmonds.

"Are you acquainted with Mr. Obdyke?" I asked.

"No, sir."

"How, then, do you know that it was he who purchased the drug?"

"Because, just as he paid for it, another gentleman entered the shop and called him by name."

I here made the apothecary describe the personal appearance of Obdyke, and it tallied with that given me by Mr. Yates, the attorney at Ipswich.

I had an advertisement inserted in the principal papers, by which means I ascertained the residence of Maurice Obdyke. He lived in fine style, and was presumed to be a gamester by vocation. He was unmarried, but entertained his acquaintances in a superb manner.—He had some half dozen servants to minister to his wishes.

I managed to become acquainted with a person who had the *entree* of his house, and had the satisfaction of accompanying him one day to one of Obdyke's regal entertainments. To all casual observers I entered upon the enjoyments of the hour with great zest, but I nevertheless kept a keen eye upon all that transpired around me. I soon convinced myself that Obdyke was not left-handed, nor had he lost one of his fingers. It was then certain that he was not the actual perpetrator of the deed. I examined the hands of every guest, but could not discover my man. One, it is true, I took to be left-handed from the fact that he always took up his glass with that hand; but then that was nothing, for I knew right hand folks to do the same thing. I, however, looked at his right hand; the fingers were all there, or at least appeared to be, for the man wore kid gloves.

Suddenly a bright idea entered my brain, and I resolved to carry it out. I provided myself with a pin, and watched for an opportunity when he would lay his hand on a chair or table. In the meantime I had been introduced to him; he called himself David Jarret, and was a married man.

The opportunity presented itself; he rested his right hand on the table, when I directed his attention to a distant part of the room, and while he looked I drove the pin into his index finger, just above the first joint.

He did not move his hand! I withdrew the pin—it came out as easily as it had entered. The substance it had entered was not flesh, but *cotton*. I beheld the assassin of Charles Simmonds—of that I was firmly convinced. But I was resolved to try another test. I had the letter found in the valise in my possession. I went home, took an extract copy from it, then sent a copy in an envelope to Mr. Obdyke by a boy, after which I returned to the saloons of my host, excusing myself for the temporary absence.

According to my instructions, the lad entered the room and handed the envelope to Maurice Obdyke.—I had written nothing in it. I merely sent the copy. I wanted to see how it affected him.

The *ruse* was perfectly successful. As soon as he glanced at it he turned pale, and when he concluded it he cast a frightened glance around him, then leisurely sauntering towards the spot where Jarret sat playing cards, he handed him the note, then beckoned him to follow. Obdyke entered a side door, presently followed by his accomplice. Now was the period for action. I had some half dozen of the boldest policemen stationed within hearing. I gave the signal, then entered, and in a very short time had my birds caged.

It was subsequently ascertained that Mr. Simmonds had been robbed of a very large amount of gold and bank notes. So the assassin must have entered the house after despatching his victim, and added robbery to that of murder. I could now account for the splendid manner in which Mr. Maurice Obdyke lived. He lived on his blood money. The evidence against the culprits was too strong to admit of any doubt of their guilt. They were duly arraigned, and their execution followed close upon their conviction.

I gained two things by my participation in the affair that Croft had abandoned in despair. The first was one thousand pounds, which was the reward offered for the apprehension of the assassin. The other was, I gained the reputation of being the shrewdest detective in the entire force, a title Croft envied me not a little.

THE ROAD TO POOR FARMING.

As the road to poor farming is not generally understood, though it is crowded with travellers, we throw up the following landmarks, from the Springfield Republican, for the common benefit:

1st. Invest all your capital in hand and run in debt for more.

2d. Hire money to stock your farm.

3d. Have no faith in your own business and be always ready to sell out.

4th. Buy mean cows, spavined horses, poor oxen and cheap tools.

5th. Feed bog hay and mouldy cornstalk exclusively, in order to keep your stock tame; fiery cattle are terribly hard on old, rickety wagons and plows.

6th. Use the oil of hickory freely whenever your oxen need strength; it is cheaper than hay or meal, keeps the hair lively, and pounds out all the grubs.

7th. Select such calves for stock as the butchers shun—beauties of runt, thin in the hams, and pot bellied; but be sure and keep their blood thin by scanty herbage.—Animals are safest to breed from that havn't strength to herd.

8th. Be cautious about manufacturing manure; it makes the fields look black and mournful about planting time; besides it is a deal of work to haul it.

9th. Never waste time by setting out fruit and shade trees; fruit and leaves rotting around a place make it unhealthy.

☞ An elephant and bull fight took place lately at Saragossa, Spain. The elephant was walking quietly about the arena when the first bull was released, and rushed at it with all his might. The elephant received his antagonist with great coolness, and threw him down with the utmost ease. The bull rose again and made two more attacks, which the elephant resented by killing him with a thrust of his tusks. The conqueror did not seem in the least excited, but quietly drank some water offered by his keeper, and ate several ears of Indian corn. A second bull was then released, and, in a few minutes, suffered the same fate as the first.

DISAPPOINTED.—A man applied to Dr. Jackson, the celebrated chemist, with a box of specimens. "Can you tell me what this is, sir?"—"Certainly I can, sir; that is iron pyrites." "What sir? in a voice of thunder. "Iron pyrites! Iron pyrites! And what's that?" "That's what it is," said the chemist, putting a lot on the shovel over the hot coals, where it disappeared. "Dross."—and what are iron pyrites worth?" "Nothing." "Nothing! Why there's a woman in our town who owns a whole hill of that—and I've married her!"

☞ When things get to be worst they generally take a turn for the better. This proverb applies more particularly to a lady's silk dress, when she cannot afford to get a new one.

Annual Message of the Governor.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :—

During the past year the people of this Commonwealth have had reasoff to be grateful to Almighty God for many blessings. The earth has been fruitful, industry has thriven, and, with the exception of the injury suffered by the citizens of some of our border counties, through the disgraceful barbarity of the Rebel forces which ravaged parts of them, and burned the town of Chambersburg, we have no public misfortune to lament. The year closes with a train of brilliant successes obtained by the armies of the United States, inspiring hope in every loyal mind that the accursed Rebellion will soon be crushed, and peace be restored to our country.

The balance in the Treasury November 30, 1863, was	$2,147,331,70
Receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1864	4,733,313.02
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1864	$6,880,644.72
The payments for the same period have been	4,938,441.09
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1864	$1,942,203.63

The operations of the Sinking Fund during the last year have been shown by my proclamation of the 27th day of September last, as follows :

Amount of debt of Commonwealth, reduced		$268,569.50
As follows, viz :—		
Five per cent loan of the Commonwealth	$268,306.03	
Interest certificates redeemed	261.47	
		268,569.50

The fiscal year accounted for in the statement of the Treasury Department embraces the time from the 1st of December, 1863, to the 30th of November, 1864. The sinking fund year commenced the first Monday in September, 1863, and closed the first Tuesday in September, 1864. This will explain the discrepancy between the statement of the public debt of the State, and the statement embodied in the proclamation relative to the sinking fund.

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the 1st day of Dec., '63		$39,496,596.78
Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending with November 30, 1864, viz :—		
Five per cent. stocks	$104,000.00	
Four and a half per cent. stocks	10,000.00	
Interest certificates	2,270,11	
		116,992.85
Public debt Dec. 1, 1864		$39,879,603.94

Funded debt, viz :		
Six per cent. loans, ordinary	$400,630.00	
Five per cent. loans, ordinary	35,605,263.72	
Four and a half per cent. loans, ordinary	258,200.09	
		$36,246,093.72
Unfunded debt, viz :—		
Relief notes in circulation	$97,251.00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,036.52	
Interest cert's unclaimed	4,445.38	
Domestic creditors' cert's	724.32	
		115,510.22
		$36,879,603.94
Military loan, per act 15th May, 1861		3,000,000.00
Total public debt December 1, 1864		$39,879,603.98

The Commonwealth holds bonds received from the sale of Public Works, amounting to ten million three hundred thousand dollars [$10,300,000,] as follows :—

Pennsylvania Railroad Company bonds	$6,800,000.00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company bonds	3,500,000.00
	$10,300,000.00

These bonds are in the Sinking Fund and reduce the public debt to $20,079,603.94.

The tax on tonnage imposed by the acts of 35th April and 25th August, 1864, has yielded something less than $200,000—a much less sum than was anticipated. I recommend a revision of these acts for the purpose of rendering the source of revenue more productive, and amending other defects in those bills.

The revenue derived from the tax on banks during the year amounted to $539,606.67, but under the enabling act of the State so many of our banks have become National banks, under the act of Congress, that this source of revenue may be considered as substantially extinguished, and it will be necessary in some way to make up the deficiency from other sources.

The National taxation is heavy, and must probably be made heavier, and the local taxes authorized by unwise legislation, and paid by our people, are excessive. In view of these circumstances, we should endeavor to avoid increasing their burdens by making undue appropriations for any purpose.

The act of Congress authorizes the taxation by the State of the stock in the National banks in the hands of the holders, not exceeding the rate of taxation imposed on other similar property, and part of the deficiency may be thus provided for.

The amount of debt extinguished by the Sinking Fund during the year is unusually small, which is accounted for by the extraordinary expenses which have been incurred. Seven hundred and thirteen thousand dollars [$713,000,] have been paid to refund to the banks the money advanced by them to pay the volunteers in service during the invasion of the State in 1863. One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) have been distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg suffering by the Rebel destruction of their town. About two hundred thousand [$200,000] have been expended under the acts providing for the payment of extra military claims, and in addition to these extraordinary outlays, the amount appropriated to charities was last year larger than usual.

In my opinion this matter of donations to charities is fast running into a great abuse. Houses of Refuge and Insane, Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums appear to be proper subjects of State bounty, because their objects are of public importance; and to be useful and well and economically managed, it seems to be necessary that they should be more extensive than would be required for the wants of a particular county. But in our system ordinary local charities are left to the care of the respective localities, and to give the public money for their support is really to tax the inhabitants of all the counties for the benefit of one.

It being alleged that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has not in various particulars, obeyed the law by which it was incorporated, the Attorney-General [on the suggestion of parties claiming to be thereby injured] has filed an information in equity against that company, seeking an injunction to prevent a continuance of its past, and the persistance of its intended illegal course.

Since my last Annual Message, on the report of John A. Wright, Esq., that the Sunbury and Erie Railroad was finished, I ordered the bonds remaining in the Treasury to be delivered to the Company.

It is a subject of just pride to the people of this Commonwealth that this great work is completed, and whilst it opens a large and wealthy part of the State to the commerce of the seaboard, and unites capital and enterprise within our boarders, it secures to the Commonwealth the payment of sums due her from the Company.

In my special message of the 30th of April last, to which I refer, I communicated to the Legislature, in some detail, the circumstances connected with the advance by banks and corporations of the funds to pay the volunteer militia of 1864.

It is not necessary here to recapitulate them at length. The case was peculiar, and it is believed none quite like it has occurred. The call for volunteers was made by the authorities of the United States; but it being found that men could not be got under that call, the form of a call by the State authorities for the defense of the State was, with the assent of the President, substituted. The United States agreed to furnish the arms, subsistence, all supplies, but it was alleged that Congress had made no appropriation covering the pay. In this state of things, the emergency being great, the Secretary of War telegraphed me thus :—

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.—To His Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin:—Your telegrams respecting the pay of militia, called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say, that while no law of appropriation authorizes the payment, by the General Government, of troops that have not been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of troops called into State Service to repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania.

If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance to those who made it. Measures have been taken for the payment of troops mustered into the United States service as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The answer of this Department, to you as Governor of the State, will be given directly to yourself, whenever the Department is prepared to make answer.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The banks and other corporations refused to advance the money unless I would pledge myself to ask an appropriation from the Legislature to refund it. It will be noticed that the pledge of the President is clear and distinct, but notwithstanding the money was paid and the accounts settled and placed in the hands of the President before the meeting of Congress, no such recommendation as promised me was made, and for that reason the bill introduced for that purpose failed. The men were raised and placed under the command of Major-General Couch and the other United States officers in this Department. The troops were held in service longer than the emergency for which they were called out required. Several of the regiments were marched immediately into distant parts of the State, by order of the officers of the army stationed in Pennsylvania, against my repeated remonstrances.

They were retained, as was alleged, to preserve the peace and enforce the draft. Nearly, if not quite, one-half the money was paid to troops thus held, and after the emergency had expired. Finding that the appropriation was likely to fail in Congress, I laid the matter before the Legislature, just prior to their adjournment, in May last, and an Act of Assembly was immediately passed to refund the money out of the State Treasury, which, as above stated, has been done. I ought to say that the appropriation by Congress was vigorously supported by all the members from this State in both branches. Having done everything in my power to procure the payment of the just claim of the State, I now recommend that the Legislature take the subject into consideration, with a view to induce proper action by the President and Congress.

By the act of 22d of August, 1864, I was authorized to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia to be made, unless that recently made by the United States should be found sufficient, and to raise, by volunteering or draft, a corps of fifteen thousand men for the defense of our Southern border. The United States enrollment being found very defective, I directed an enrollment to be made, which is now in progress under the charge of Colonel Lemuel Todd, whom I appointed Inspector-General. A draft by the United States was then in progress, and it was not thought advisable to harrass our people by a contemporaneous State draft, even if a draft had been practicable under the present law.

Volunteers could not be obtained, there being no bounties, and the men not being exempted by their enlistment in that corps from draft by the United States. Fortunately the United States placed an army under General Sheridan, between us and the enemy, and thus provided effectually for our defense. With such an adequate protection, as proved by the brilliant campaign of that army, I did not think it right to incur the expense to the State of an independent army, and the withdrawal of so many of our people from their homes and pursuits. Meanwhile arrangements have been made with the authorities at Washington for arming, clothing, subsisting and supplying the corps at the expense of the United States, and an order has been given by the authorities of the United States to furlough such volunteers in the corps so privileged not to exceed 5000 men. It is my intention to raise 5000 men during the winter and I have already adopted measures to that end. There may occur irruptions of irregular bodies of the Rebels, and it is well to be provided against them.

The number proposed to be raised and put into actual service will, in my judgement, be sufficient, and a regard to due economy requires that no more than are sufficient should be placed on pay. The remaining 10,000 will be organized and ready for service in case of necessity. I invite your immediate attention to the very able report of the Inspector-General, which sets forth the defects in the law which he has discovered in his preparation for carrying it into practical effect.

The State agencies at Washington and in the Southwest are in active and successful operation. I communicate herewith the reports of Colonel Jordan, at Washington, and Colonel Chamberlain, agent for the Southwest. The provisions of the law requiring agents to collect moneys due by the United States to soldiers, have been beneficent A reference to their reports will show the magnitude and usefulness of this branch of their service. I desire to invite the attention of all our volunteers, officers, soldiers, and their families, to the fact that the State agents will collect all their claims on the Government gratuitously, as I have reason to believe that many are still ignorant of that fact, and are greatly imposed upon by the exorbitant commissions charged by private claim agents.

Under the act of the 6th of May, 1864, I appointed Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes to take charge of the arrangements for the education of the orphans of soldiers. I communicate herewith a copy of his report on the subject. He has discharged his duties with commendable zeal, fidelity and efficiency. I earnestly recommend that a permanent and liberal appropriation be made to support this just and worthy scheme of beneficence.

I recommend that an appropriation be made for pensions to the volunteer militiamen (for their families,) who were killed or hurt in service in the year 1862 and 1863. As soldiers sometimes arrive here who are insane, and who should be protected and cared for, I recommend that provision be made for their being put in the State Asylum for the Insane, at this place, and kept until notice can be given to the authorities of their respective counties, who should be required to remove and care for them.

I feel it to be my duty to invite your serious attention to the evils growing out of the system of passing acts for incorporation for purposes which are provided for by general laws. We have passed acts authorizing charters to be obtained without special legislation. These acts have been generally prepared with some care, and contain the provisions which the Legislature thought necessary to protect the Commonwealth and her citizens. If these general laws are not found to answer such purposes, they should be amended and perfected.

If any company desires to be incorporated with greater privileges than are conferred, or to be relieved from any of the conditions imposed by these acts, it appears to me that it should be required first to obtain a charter under the general laws, and then apply to the Legislature for an act making the changes which are desired. The attention of the Legislature will be thus drawn to the specific object, and a judgment can be formed of its propriety. I would also observe that great evil results from the habit of granting privileges to a corporation by mere reference to some former private act relating to other corporations sometimes without giving the date of these acts.

All these practices are bad, and although they may sometimes be pursued by parties having no bad intentions, yet they certainly originated in the design of surprising the Commonwealth into grants of privileges which it was known could not be obtained if their extent were understood, and they are often followed now for the same fraudulent purpose.

I strongly recommend the repeal of the act passed the 18th day of July, A. D., 1863, entitled "an act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining, and quarrying purposes."

Its provisions are found to be practically to inconsistent with the due protection of the citizens and with the just policy of the Commonwealth, that it ought not to be allowed to stand longer on our statute books. I approved the act in question with great reluctance, and subsequent reflection and observation have satisfied me of its mischievous character.

I also recommend the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D., 1863, entitled "A further supplement to an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to manage and develope the same."

This act allows foreign corporations to hold three hundred acres of land in this State for mining purposes. It was passed, it is believed for the purpose of enabling companies near our border, engaged in the manufacturing of iron, to hold lands as ore banks.

But under the idea that the sinking of an oil well is mining, it is believed that companies have already been organized under the laws of other States, and that more will be, for the purpose of holding land and carrying on the oil business in this State. It would be better to remove all doubt on this question by repealing the act.—These companies, being foreign corporations, are not within the control of our laws to the extent that they ought to be for the puposes of taxation and regulation.

The immense developement of wealth in some of our western counties, by the discovery of oil, has added vastly to the resources of the Commonwealth.

I have made efforts to ascertain the value of this product during the last year, but have failed in procuring information sufficiently accurate to justify me in estimating its amount. It is already vast, and is rapidly increasing.

The productions and manufactures of the State have become so diversified and abundant that some measure should be taken for an accurate ascertainment of them, so that their extent may be generally known, and also that the necessary taxation may be intelligently imposed. I recommend for these purposes, the creation of a Bureau, of which the Auditor-General and State Treasurer shall be members, and the head of which shall be a new officer, to be styled Commissioner of Statistics, or designated by any other appropriate title.

The act of 25th of August, 1864, providing for the voting of soldiers, should be carefully examined with a view to its amendment, and, indeed, a revision of our whole election laws would seem to be desirable, with a view to the two essential objects of—1. The admission of legal and exclusion of illegal votes at the polls; and 2d. Faithful and correct returns of the votes actually polled. I communicate herewith the opionion of the Attorney-General on the conflicting returns for the Sixteenth Congressional District, which will show some of the practical difficulties which arise under the existing system.

Without undertaking to recommend the adoption of any particular plan, I submit the whole subject to your careful and earnest consideration in the hope that in your wisdom you will be able to divise some measure which will produce the result so essential to the existence of a free Government—that votes shall be fairly taken in the first instance, and fairly counted and returned afterwards.

I have endeavored since I came into office to exercise as cautiously as possible the power confided to the Executive, and avoid usurping any. I shall endeavor to persist in this course to the end.

A new call has been made by the President for three hundred thousand men. This renders it proper that I should invite your attention to the evils which have resulted from abuses of the system of local bounties which was begun in an emergency, by the voluntary and generous loyalty of our citizens, before the passage by Congress of the enrollment act, and has since been continued by sundry acts of Assembly.

The result has been to the last degree oppressive to our citizens, and unproductive of corresponding benefit to the Government. In some counties and townships it is believed that the bounty tax during the last year exceeded the average income of the land. The men of some of the poorer counties have been nearly exhausted by their volunteers being credited to richer localities paying heavier bounties.

The system, as practiced, lowers the *morale* of the army itself, by putting into the ranks men actuated by merely mercenary motives, and who are tempted to desert by the facility of escaping detection, and the prospect of new gains by reenlistment, a process which they expect to be able to repeat an indefinite number of times. Of the number of men for whom bounties have been paid, it is believed that not one-fourth have been actually placed in the ranks of the army, and even those who have have probably not on an average received for their own use one-half of the bounty paid for them. Immense sums have thus been appropriated by cheats and swindlers, in many cases believed to be acting in complicity with agents of the Government.

An effort was made to prosecute some of the parties concerned in such frauds under the act of Assembly of 14th August last, and they were bound over by the Mayor of this city, but after the witnesses had come here on the meeting of the court, they disappeared from the public eye. I recommend the whole subject to your careful consideration, that the system may be purged of these evils.

I am officially informed that the quota of this State, under the recent call, is 63,990, but I am not informed of the principles on which the draft is made.

It appears from the President's Proclamation that it is made chiefly to supply an alleged deficiency in former calls. I am surprised at the amount of this large deficiency, and can only account for the difference between the number of men furnished by the State and the deficiency alledged to exist in the assignment of the present quota, by the assumption that the men never reached the army, although enlisted and mustered after the payment of bounties by the local authorities to which they were supposed to be credited.—It is probable that there are very few counties in the State which have not paid large bounties for a number of men sufficient to fill the former quotas.

Taking the local bounties at the low average of four hundred dollars, it is believed that it can be demonstrated that the people of Pennsylvania have been robbed of more than twelve millions of dollars during the past year. This estimate does not include the money fradulently taken from men who have actually gone into the service.

The continuance of these monstrous and unparalleled abuses cannot be tolerated.

Certainly more men are required to aid our gallant soldiers in the field in crushing the Rebellion, and every consideration of patriotism and of regard for our brothers who are now in the face of the enemy, oblidge us to spare no effort to raise the necessary force.

In June last, I gave letters to a committee of the Prison Society of Philadelphia, requesting that the members of the committee might be allowed to visit and examine the prisons and poor-houses throughout the Commonwealth. I transmit with this communication a copy of the report made to me by the Society of the result of their labors and commend the same to your attention, with a view to the adoption of proper measures to reform the abuses which have been found to exist.

In connection with this subject, I again call your attention to the expediency of providing for the reception in the Penitentiaries of persons convicted of murder in the first degree, and who may be pardoned on condition of serving a limited time therein. It has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases left unacted on by his predecessor, and it not unfrequently happens that even in cases which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe. The result is that there are at this time, in the various prisons, some eighteen or twenty persons under sentence of death, and who may lie there for an indefinite period of time.

The vast amount of additional labor which has been imposed upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the existing state of affairs renders it absolutely necessary that the clerical force of his department should be increased. The making out of commissions for our large army of volunteers in the field, and the preparation of election blanks required by law to be sent to the army; the receipt, filing and recording the returns of the soldiers' votes; the enrollment of the yearly increasing number of Acts of Assembly, and of charters obtained under general laws, and the making out of letters-patent for them—all these, together with the previous heavy duties of the office—form an aggregate, the weight of which must ultimately break down his few subordinates, diligent, faithful and enduring as they are. I recommend, therefore, that provision be promptly made to meet the necessities of the case.

It is a subject of just congratulation that notwithstanding the distracted condition of the country, our system of common schools continues to flourish. The report of the Superintendent, which I herewith transmit, shows that there has been an increase of scholars during the past year. It is important to secure as teachers a sufficient number of men of suitable education and ability, and with a view to this object, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of making out of the school fund itself some provision for the support of such teachers as shall after a given term of service become superannuated or disabled while in the performance of their duties.

Of the funds placed in my hands by the acts of the 16th of May, 1861, and the 4th of May, 1864, and to be appropriated in my judgment in military service, I have expended in the last year $6,124.68 in support of the agency at Washington, up until the 30th of May last, for my personal staff and other military service, an account of which is settled in the office of the Auditor-General

No similar appropriation will be required at this session.

A bill was introduced and passed the House at the last session of the Legislature, providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the damages done in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, York and Adams, by the Rebel army in 1864, which failed in the Senate for want of time. I commend to your consideration the propriety of the passage of such a bill during the present session. It is just to the people of these counties who have suffered, as well as to the Government, that these damages should be fairly ascertained, and the evidence perpetuated, whatever may be the view to be taken, on future consideration, by the United States or State Government, as to the propriety of paying such claims.

Major-General Hancock has been authorized by the War Department to raise a corps of veterans to be called the First Corps. One of the regulations is that on application by the Governor of any State, recruiting officers will be designated for such State. I have been requested by Gen. Hancock to make such application; but have hitherto declined to comply with the request. It appears to me that the families of men raised on the plan adopted by the War Department would probably not be entitled to the relief provided by our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have inquired of General Hancock whether the proposed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred the communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received no answer to it.

The following letters have passed between General Hancock and myself on this subject :—

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., December 29, 1864.—General :—I received your letter at the moment of my departure for Philadelphia on Monday last. I returned this morning and hasten to reply.

Having no knowledge of the organization of the corps you are to command than what appears in the newspapers and orders, I will be obliged if you will inform me if it is to be regarded as a part of the regular army of the United States or as part of the volunteer service.

If it is part of the army of the United States, I certainly have no connection with it as Governor of the State. If it is organized as volunteers, be pleased to inform me under what act of Congress?

I need not say, General, that I would be most happy to do all my power, personally and officially, to raise a force to be commanded by you. Can we not raise you two or three regiments in Pennsylvania, in the usual manner and according to the act of Congress for your corps? Of course I would consult you in the selection of officers, and only commission where you approved.

I cannot understand the importance of my asking that persons be sent to Pennsylvania to induce veterans to go to the District of Columbia to enlist. I certainly will do nothing to embarrass the plan proposed.

We have benefits by general and special legislation in Pennsylvania, which attach to the volunteer and his family. While I will do nothing to deter the veterans of the State from entering your corps, I hesitate to connect myself with a mode of enlistment which may deprive them of such benefits, unless it is my duty under the law.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. G. CURTIN.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST CORPS, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 31, 1864.—To his Excellency HON. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th inst., and have referred the same to the War Department. I thank you for your kind expression of personal good will, and regret that there should be any occasion for hesitation on your part to lend your official influence, as Governor, to the raising of the corps as proposed by the War Department.

It is not within my province, perhaps, to discuss the plan of organization, as I am acting under the direct orders of the War Department, and my own views, therefore, are of no practical moment. I may say, however, that I have no knowledge of the organization other than what I have derived from the orders and circulars of which I mailed you official copies December 5.

I cannot see how volunteers for this corps from your State lose any of the advantages attaching to those for other organizations.

They are credited to the localities where they or their families are domiciled, and count on the quota of your State.

It should be born in mind that this is an effort to get men into service who are not subject to a draft.

I have the honor to remain very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.
Maj. Gen. U. S. V., Com. 1st Corps.

The only act of Congress for raising volunteers, I am aware of, requires that the field and line officers shall be commissioned by the Governors of the several States. The men in the Corps are not to be formed into organizations of the respective States, and it is proposed that its officers shall be appointed by the General Government. I know of know act of Congress or of Assembly under which men so raised will be entitled to pensions or their families to benefits from the United States or State Government. In addition, I will observe that without any feeling of jealousy, I am still not ready to participate actively in transferring to the United States illegally the right of appointment vested in the State, and which the State authorities can exercise with more discrimination by reason of having a greater familiarity with the merits of the citizens of their own State than the United States authorities can possibly have. I will transmit any further communication that I may receive on this subject. It will be perceived by reference to the correspondence that I have offered to raise, in the manner provided by law, two or three regiments of veterans for Hancock's Corps. My desire is to assist the Government in every legal mode in raising men, and especially to facilitate an officer—a native Pennsylvanian—so distinguished as General Hancock, in his efforts to organize a new corps.

I shall throw no obstacle in his way on the present occasion; but I cannot, certainly, be expected to invite a violation of laws in carrying out a plan which sacrifices the rights of the State under existing laws, and would leave the men unprotected by them so far as concerns future provision for their comfort and that of their families.

I will further observe that it appears by the report of the Adjutant-General, herewith transmitted, that the State, under the system established by law, has put into the military service of the United States since the commencement of the war the following number of men, viz :—

TROOPS SENT INTO SERVICE DURING 1864.

Organizations for three years' terms		9,867
Organizations for one hundred days' term		7,675
Organizations for one year term		16,004
Volunteer recruits		26,567
Drafted men and substitutes		10,551
Re-enlistments of Pennsylvania volunteers :—		
Infantry	14,863	
Cavalry	2,534	
Artillery	799	
Accredited to other States	389	
		17,870
Total		91,704

Troops sent into service of the United States since the commencement of the Rebellion, including the ninety days' militia in the Departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna, in 1863 :—

During the year 1861	130,594
do. do. 1862	71,100
do. do. 1863	43,040
do. do. 1864	73,823
Re-enlistment of Pennsylvania volunteers	17,876
Total	336,444

The twenty-five thousand militia of 1862 are not included in the statement.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the Report of the Surveyor-General, herewith presented, and commend the suggestions made by that officer to your consideration.

This message is accompanied by full reports of all the military departments. They exhibit the large amount of service performed during the past year, and contain a full history of all the military operations of the State. Many valuable recommendations are made in them to promote the efficiency of our volunteers, and the comfort of the sick and wounded, which I commend to your earnest and immediate attention. It affords me great satisfaction to bear my testimony to the ability, diligence and fidelity of all the officers in these several departments.

Before closing this message I desire to advert to the delay which has sometimes occured in the passage of the General Appropriation bill. It is necessary that this bill should become a law, as otherwise the action of Government would be stopped. To delay its presentation to the Executive, as was done at the last regular session, till a late hour of the night before the morning fixed for the final adjournment, is to deprive the people of their right to have all acts submitted to the rivision of the Legislature before becoming laws, in case the Executive should not approve them.

If there had been time I should probably have returned the appropriation bill of last year for such revision, as when I had the opportunity of deliberately examining it, I found provisions which I could not have approved; but that opportunity was denied me before the bill had become a law, and, in fact, as the Legislature was on the point of adjournment, the only question presented to me was whether that bill should become a law, without amendment, or the necessities of the Government remain unprovided for.

The gallantry of our soldiers in the field still sheds lustre on the Commonwealth, and that their merit is appreciated by a generous people is shown by the continued and cheerful liberality with which the men and women of the State contribute of their means for their comfort and welfare. May the blessings of God be on those brave men who stood by the country through the dark hours of her trial!

A. G. CURTIN.

Excutive Chamber, January 4, 1865.

Altoona Tribune.



ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1865.

THE DRAFT.

"How are you on the draft?" is now the most common salutation, and in this place it has more significance at this time than it has had heretofore. That a draft will be made on, or immediately after, the 16th of February next, is certain, unless the quota be filled by enlistments.—How is the quota to be filled? Only by paying large bounties, and the longer the delay the larger the bounty must be. It is a question of money, and now is the time to secure it, and also to secure the men to fill it. There are many men ready and willing to go into the army, who will enlist to the credit of the place that pays them a bounty, and they will go elsewhere if a bounty cannot be had at home. The Town Council helped our people out of the last draft by levying a tax to pay bounty. But they will not do so this time. A further tax is unjust, for the reason that young men and those who have no property, who are liable to the draft, and who should pay the most toward the fund, get off with a tax of only a dollar or two, while men who are not liable, and even widows whose sons are in the army, who own a small property, are more heavily taxed to pay for these young men who should pay for themselves. It now stands that if the men who are liable do not pay their proportion they must stand the draft.

The committee, appointed at a meeting of the citizens, to solicit subscriptions to the bounty fund, have been discouraged in their labors by the apathy manifested by those most directly interested, and they have decided, and given notice accordingly, that the subscription books have been left at the office of Esquire Humes, where they will be kept open until 9 o'clock this evening, and all who subscribe the amount required of each man liable to draft, previous to the hour named, will receive the benefits arising from the fund thus secured. The benefits will be dispensed as follows: If all in the town who are liable to the draft do not come forward and pay in their proportion, thereby securing a sufficient fund to clear the town, then the money subscribed will be held in trust until the draft takes place, after which those contributors who are drafted will receive equal shares of the fund, and they can take their proportion and either go into the army, or add to it and procure a substitute This will entirely exclude those who will not contribute to the fund; and it seems to us the most equitable way of settling the affair. If a man will make no effort to help himself, he does not deserve to be helped by others. There are those who are *not* liable to the draft who have subscribed much more liberelly than is demanded of those who *are* liable. They have done so for the purpose of avoiding a draft in the town, and it would not be right that their money should go to benefit of those who refuse to give anything toward the fund. The end of the matter is, that those who help themselves will be helped, and those won't, must stand out in the cold.

A few persons have got it into their heads that the Rail Road Compnny will help to clear the town of a draft. It is a delusion, from whence we know not, and the sooner it is dispelled the better it will be for those who are now risking their chances upon it.

Step up to the Squire's office and put down your highest figure, and receive the benefit of the fund.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of this State met on Tuesday last and organized by electing Wm. J. Turrell, of Susquehanna county, Speaker, and Geo. W. Hammersly, Clerk of the Senate; and A. G. Olmstead, of Potter, Speaker, and A. W. Benedict, Clerk of the House.—On Wednesday the Governor's Message was read. We give it entire to-day.

LIST OF JURORS.—Following is a list of Grand and Traverse Jurors, drawn for January Term of Court, 1865, commencing on the fourth Monday and 23d day of the month :—

GRAND JURORS.

Bell William, Logan
Burkholder John, Antis
Carrothers John B, Catharine
Crawford Henry, Frankstown
Calderwood James M, Tyrone Borough
Diehl Isaac, Greenfield
Dilling Henry, Huston
Davis Samuel, Logan
Fouse John G, Huston
Harris Joseph S P, Woodberry
Hyle John, Woodberry
Hicks Daniel, Allegheny
Isett Simon, "
Kephart Samuel, Blair
Lafferty Joseph, Logan
Myers William, "
Mulholland James, sen. Antis
Martin Jacob L, Esq, Taylor
Medara Wm A, "
McCormick Robt H, Altoona
Patterson Geo W, Gaysport Bor.
Shiffler Samuel R, Taylor
Yingling John, Freedman
Zimmerman Joseph, Woodberry

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Ake Monroe, Logan
Beck E A, Altoona
Bowser Conrad, Greenfield
Campbell Nehemiah, Martinsburg
Coleman James, Logan
Cannan William H, Allegheny
Dysart Alexander, Antis
Davidson William, Tyrone
Domer D A, Antis
Eckhart George, Freedom
Glasgow J P, Antis
Green Andrew, Logan
Gurst Ephraim, Woodberry
Greaser George, Huston
Garner Jacob, Woodberry
Hamilton Wm S, Allegheny
Hyle Fredric, N Woodberry
Hamilton David, Snyder
Hopkins Turner B, Hollidaysburg
Isett John D, Snyder
Koofer William, Frankstown
Kessler George W, Altoona
Kopp George, Antis
Mulholland Hugh, Antis
McClosky Patric, Blair
Osterloh A F, Hollidaysburg
Over Daniel, Tyrone
Rhodes George W, Blair
Shaffer Fredric, Tyrone
Shade James, Allegheny
Spielman John D, Altoona
Stoner Daniel, Huston
Stuff John H, Allegheny
Smartz John W, Woodberry
Smith David, Logan
Stiffiler Jacob H, Logan
Vaughn Alexander
Wilson Samuel G, Antis

SECOND WEEK.

Aurandt David, Huston
Bell Henry, Altoona
Beard Simon, Gaysport
Brua Jacob, Frankstown
Clark John, Catharine
Cooper Samuel F, Woodberry
Clabaugh Andrew, Altoona
Duncan Samuel E, Tyrone
Dilling George, Huston
Diehl John, Juniata
Estep John, Antis
Feagley George, Snyder
Falkner Daniel, North Woodberry
Garland David, Snyder
Garbill John, Greenfield
Hileman Joseph, Frankstown
Hileman Joseph B, Altoona
Isett George D, Catharine
Irvine O M, Allegheny
Isett John, Tyrone
Lang William, Woodberry
Lingenfelter Henry, Freedom
Lowe John, Gaysport
Medara Daniel, Antis
McClain Thomas, Tyrone
McKierman Edward, Woodberry
McCune Seth R, Frankstown
Patterson George (of Thos.) Woodberry
Royer Newton, "
Stiffler Peter, Freedom
Stokes William, Tyrone
Szink Jacob, Altoona
Taylor Joseph, Snyder
Thompson Isaac, Huston
Vaughn Willifam, Allegheny
Wilson William, Tyrone
Wertz Jacob, Blair
West John C, Hollidaysburg.

NEW PAPER.—We are in receipt of the first number of the *Christian Family Companion*, published by H. R. Holsinger, Tyrone, Pa. It is a neat eight page paper, about half the size of the *Tribune*. It is devoted to the interests of the German Baptist Church, generally known as "Dunkards." The subscription prize is $1,50 per anum.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

THE MASONIC FESTIVAL.—The "Brethren of the Mystic Tie," of Mountain Lodge, with a few of their brethren from contiguous Lodges, accompanied by their wives, daughters and lady friends, celebrated St. John's Day (Dec. 27th) by partaking of a grand repast served up at the Logan House at 4 o'clock P. M., after which they retired to their Hall and spent the evening most agreeably. Of the supper we scarce know how to speak, it was so grand. The "bill of fare" enumerated almost everything we ever heard of, and many things we never heard of. There was mock turtle and boiled rock fish, turkey with oysters, turkey with cranberries, roast duck and duck braised with onions, goose, prairie grouse, venison, quail and partridge, mutton, beef, beef tongue and ham; and there was potatoes—sweet and Irish—baked and roast, hominy, beans and turnips; and then followed—well, there was such a list of pies and puffs, and jellies and jams, and cakes and creams, and nuts and fruits, and pretty and good things generally, that we cannot enumerate them. The table literally groaned beneath its load. The Messrs. Miller never do things by halves, and their efforts to please on this occasion were successful and duly appreciated.

On retiring to the Hall, after the repast, the entire party seemed disposed to make the evening one of pleasure to all. With music, song, blind man's buff, charades, etc., the moments sped by as on eagles wings. Old and young alike joined in the merry making. Old age forgot its gray hairs and rheumatic limbs and spoke and acted the youth of sixteen, while those who played the part of spectators, with both hands pressed their acheing sides which laughter caused. It was a grand old time, long to be remembered, and the return of the day which shall convene a similar party is anxiously awaited.

☞ We copy the following item from "*The Guidon*," a paper published in the camp of the 12th Pa. Cavalry, at Harpers Ferry, Va., remarking only that we think there is a mistake as to the time Sergt. Stiffler was wounded at McConnellsburg. It should be June instead of July, 1863, as we know there was a skirmish with the Rebels at that place, previous to the battle of Gettysburg, but not afterwards, if we remember rightly. Some of our citizens were near at hand, at that time:—

Sergt. William J. Stiffler, Co. G. 12th Pa. Cavalry, of Blair county, Penn'a captured near Bunker Hill, Va., Jan. 1, 1864, died in the Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga., May 8, 1864.—News of the same was communicated to the company commander on the 26th inst., through the kindness of a 1st Sergt. 5th Iowa Cav.

Sergt. Stiffler was one of the first to answer to the call of the President for men to suppress the rebellion. He was a member of Co. H, 16th Pa. Infantry, three months service. He again entered the service on the 7th Dec. 1861, by joining the 12th Pa. Cav. He served faithfully and bravely with his company until July 24, 1863, when in a skirmish at McConnellsburg Pa., he was wounded in the left shoulder, three months elapsed ere he was again fit for duty, at which time he again joined his Regiment, and remained with it until Jan. 1, 1864, when in a hand to hand encounter with the enemy near Bunker Hill, Va., he was overpowered, wounded and captured. Suffering for four months and eight days under the cruel and barbarous treatment of Southern chivalry, death alone released him from his misery. In him the country has lost as brave a soldier as ever met the enemy on the field of battle. He was beloved by all who knew him. His bereaved parents and friends have our deepest sympathies.—He has gone from among us. Peace be to his ashes.

A QUEER CASE.—The substance of the subjoined item came to our ears some weeks since, and has been noticed in a few of our exchanges, but being unable to obtain satisfaction as to the reality of the case, we refrained from publishing anything in relation to it. Having recently, however, received a history of the case, with the names of the parties, from a reliable source, we give it a place. It appears that with one of the companies organized in this place, (for the nine months service,) in the summer of 1862, went a man who left a wife and small family. On the bloody field of Antietam he fell, was buried, and his wife afterwards had his body disinterred, brought home, and re-interred in the soldiers' lot in the Cemetery. A year afterwards she married again, and in due time a child was born, the fruit of the second marriage. When the call for 500,000 troops was being filled up last fall, the second husband enlisted and is now in the army. A short time since, the first husband returned, alive and well, having been taken prisoner at Antietam instead of being killed. He had been held by the Rebels until the late exchange at Savannah. Of course the parties are in a queer fix; but all will agree that the soldier who was once killed, twice burried, starved two years in Rebel prisons, and yet came home alive, is certainly entitled to his wife. "Truth is stranger than fiction." The query is, "who was burried in the Cemetery?"

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—We copy the following from the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of Friday last:—David Ditsch, who was employed at the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, was severely injured on Thursday of last week, by being caught between two cars which he was engaged in coupling. He lingered until yesterday when death put an end to his sufferings. The deceased was about twenty years of age, and was formerly a resident of Altoona, where his parents still reside. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body, when the jury entirely exonerated the company and the employees from blame, and rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

LOOK OUT FOR PARTICULARS.—John H. Fritchey requests us to give notice to all those who are indebted to him, and have refused or failed to call and settle their accounts, that in two weeks from this time he will publish their names together with the amounts due, as a warning to all other merchants, and to the public in general, that those who are persistently dishonest may be known hereafter. A few such examples of dishonest persons would undoubtedly be beneficial, in this place.

WOLF & PATERSON.—We had occasion, a day or two since, to drop into the store of the above named firm, and found it well filled with everything in the grocery and provision line, and the proprietors agreeable and accommodating. We can recommend the house to those in need of groceries, as we believe they sell at prices as reasonable as the markets will admit.

For the Altoona Tribune.

Extravagance vs. Benevolence.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—You are, no doubt, aware of the very commendable fact that we have in our midst a Benevolent Society, organized for the relief of any poor persons or families among us, who may be suffering for the necessaries of life, and who are unable to provide for themselves during the inclemency of the winter season. The majority of our citizens, perhaps, have contributed—liberally, I hope—to the Society, for the accomplishment of this great end. Many of us who have thus contributed are *not in affluent circumstances*, but are obliged to live economically, in order to "make both ends meet." For instance, when fine clothes have advanced in price beyond our reach, we must be content with a coarser and more durable article—though not so *nice*; when coffee is selling at 50@60 cts. a pound, we are obliged to regale ourselves with *rye*, or some other cheap substitute; when butter is 50 cts. a pound, we have to spread our bread with something else; and if any of our more wealthy neighbors, in a friendly mood, see fit to present us with a mess of "worst" or "pon hoss," we take it and say "Thank you," without growling and complaining that the gift was not a hank of sausage or a round steak! What shall we say, then, or what shall we think, when informed by the Relief Committee, that some of the would-be *aristocratic* poor make demands—yes, demands—for "*good* coffee, and none of your browned rye or cheap truck?" What shall we say when we know that some of them complain and find fault because they are not furnished with *money*, (instead of clothing and provisions,) that they might buy *gaiters* instead of "stogies"—delaines or coburg instead of calico—or sweetmeats and luxuries instead of substantials?

These *herring aristocrats* should remember that there are *many* objects of charity in our midst, and that our excellent Relief Committee desire to husband their funds, in order that they may go as far as possible towards accomplishing the object of their organization. A few of these *very* particular people are quite able to do something towards supporting themselves, too, but having got into their heads the idea that "the world owes them a living," they very complacently sit down and wait for the aforesaid "heavy" debtor to provide for them fine raiment and sumptuous living every day!

All contributions to the Benevolent Society, I trust are made freely but allow me to ask these *particular* folks—Who wants to contribute towards buying *finery* and *luxuries* for others, when he can't afford them for himself? We are willing to give you the *necessaries* of life; take them and be thankful; stop your growling, and be satisfied.

Now, if these few hints are properly acted upon by those for whom they are intended, they will hear no more from

Yours truly,

X. Y. Z.

SOLDIERS ON THE RAMPAGE.—One evening last week, while a train filled with soldiers was standing at the depot, a few of them indulged rather freely in "tangle-leg," and finally kicked up a row at Adam Beam's drinking Saloon, on Main street, and wound up by battering in the windows and making things rip miscellaneously. One big fellow undertook to thrash all creation, and knocked down every one, soldier and citizen, who came within his reach. He was finally secured by a guard sent after the raiders.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—J. G. Adlum, Esq., has resigned the office of Notary Public, and John Shoemaker, Esq., has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Shoemaker is perfectly acquainted with the duties of the office, having filled it previous to the appointment of Mr. Adlum.

☞ Our readers will find a number of new advertisements in this issue which may interest them. Renters are wanted, houses are for sale, etc. Look over the list and you may find something to please you.

List of Letters remaining uncalled for in Altoona P. O., Jan. 1st, 1865.

Arnold, Thomas	Lee, Miss Annie
Auner, Miss P A	Lyon, James G
Akerman, Miss M A	Lingafelter, Miss E J
Aheron, Bridget	Louden, Geo W
Backla, Miss Lizzie	Long, A B
Boyd, Geo	Maloney, John
Barbrick, F J	Mahugh, Miss Belle
Bradley, S C	Morgan, Miss Mollie
Boiles, Louisa 2	Miller, Miss Ellen
Brotherton, Jos	Miles, A Judson
Beyers, Rachael	Murfin, Miss Mary
Black, M	Madara, James
Burns, Wm	Martin, R L
Burk, John S	Miller, Amos
Boyers, Miss Mary 2	Meller, Miss Jane
Benham, A W.	Munshower, J N
Bailey, James E	McCulia, Michael
Comerford, W G	McKeeg, Miss M
Curtis, L A 2	McCulla, Miss Maggie
Coryele, J W	McClure, Mrs M E
Conrad, Mr E	McNnight, Miss M E
Conrad, E	McDowell & Stewart
Crum, Matilda	McLevy, Robt
Callan, Thomas	McCullough, Frank
Corkren, James A	McFadden, Chas
Canan, Edward	Neidich, Chas
Deiland, Lieut C S	Nightwine, Fred
Dasher, Miss Susan	Nicholson, Wm
Deilrick, Mrs Mary	Oconnell, Wm 2
Doyle, Geo W	Peirce, Mrs E
Derbin, Thomas	Periville, Ellen
Elder, W A	Port, Miss Martha
Eules, Miss Mary	Ptoszyk, John
Erbst, Jacob	Putt, Henry
Finney, Christ	Rourke, Wm
Ferry, Sarah	Rungle, Mr
Fechter, Zacharias	Rice, Chas A
Fleck, A R	Roney, James [Foreign]
Funk, Harrison	Scott, Winfield
Fresh, John	Sleek, M E
Finlong, Mr P	Sands, Prof H
Gwin, Charles	Stevans, W V B
Gordon, Margaret	Stehle, Josiah
Gardner, Sam'l	Stewart, Miss Jannie
Hoffmann, Martha	Scott, Thomas
Hoffman, John	Shultz, Albert
Holicker, John	Stackhouse, Thomas
Henry, Miss Mary	Schull, Geo
Handerick, Wm	Thomas, Andy
Hamilton, Mr J	Trayer, Jacob
Hauford, Mr H B	Teirny, James
Harris, John	Taylor, Olive
Irwin, Private J A	Thomas, Geo
Isenburg, Mrs M C	Tonle, Phillip
Johnson, Wm	Wolfort, W A
Kelley, Rev J A	Wormly, B C
Kelley, Samuel	Warzer, J T
Kenney, John	Williams, Sarah L
Kenney, Miss M J	Woodall, Stephan

DROP LETTERS.

Duyer, Wm	Kearns, M
Harron, Thos	Shay, Pat

If the above Letters are not called for within one month they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Persons calling for them will please say advertised.

One cent due on each letter.

G. W. PATTON, *P. M.*

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS AND ACHES, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures; relief is absolutely sure immediately it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night; before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New-York.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy.—Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House,* New York City.

Oct. 29, 1864—1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARK'S

Celebrated Female Pills,

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION:

These Pills should not be taken by Females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all Cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt St., New York.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

Nov. 19, '64.–1y.

RAIL ROAD AND MAIL SCHEDULE.

WESTWARD.

Pittsburg & Erie Express	arrives 6.30 A. M.,	leaves 6.50 A.M.
Baltimore	"	7.55 "	8.15 "
Philadel'a	"	8.50 "	9.15 "
Mail Train	"	7.40 P. M.	7.53 P. M.
Fast Line	"	8.50 "	9.10 "
Emigrant Train	"	3.40 "	3.40 "

EASTWARD.

Fast Mail Train	arrives 7.50 A. M.,	leaves 8.10 A.M.
Harrisb'g Accommodation	" 12.15 P.M.,	" 12.30 P.M.
Pittsburgh & Erie Express	" 6.00 "	" 6.20 "
Philadelphia	" 9.20 "	" 9.40 "
Fast Line	" 2.35 A. M.,	" 2.40 A.M.

Trains on Hollidaysburg Branch run to connect with Baltimore Express, Philadelphia Express and Mail Train Westward, and Fast Mail, Harrisburg Accommodation and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train Eastward.

Trains on Tyrone & Clearfield Branch run to connect with Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East, and connect from Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train West and Fast Mail East.

Trains on Bald Eagle Valley R. R. run to connect with Fast Mail and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East and Mail Train West, and connect from Fast Mail Train East, Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Trains East and West.

Trains on Ebensburg & Cresson Branch run to connect with Fast Mail and Harrisburg Accommodation Trains East, Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East and West.

Trains on Indiana Branch run to connect with Harrisburg Accommodation Train East and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train West.

ALTOONA, Nov. 12th, 1864.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Washington, Baltimore & Harrisburg arrive at	7:55, A.M.
Philadelphia arrives at	8:55, "
Pittsburgh, (through,)	7:50, "
Hollidaysburgh,	7:35, A.M. & 5:50, P.M.
Western Way,	12:15, A.M.
Eastern Way,	7:40, P.M.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way and through,	7.40, A.M.
Western Way and through,	6:30, "
Hollidaysburgh,	7:30 A. M. & 7:40, P. M.
Western, through,	7:30 "
Eastern, through,	6:30, "

☞ Office hours from 6:45, A.M., to 7:45, P.M.; on Sunday from 7:45 to 8:45, A.M.

G. W. PATTON, P. M.

MARRIED.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. S. A. Holman, Mr. JOHN B. C. WARE, of Altoona, to Miss MAGGIE BURKHOLDER, of Antis township.

On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel Yingling, Mr. WM. H. RUTHERFORD, of Altoona, to Miss MARTHA F. SHOAFF, of Perrysville, Juniata county.

And William's gone and done it. Welcome, William to the ranks of the happy benedictines. Though long you steeled your heart and set your face against the persuasions and charms of youth and beauty, yet the right one caught you at last. Go to now, and may your journey through life be hand in hand, and heart beating responsive to heart, mutual sharers of each others burdens, welcome comforters in each others woes, and together rejoicing in prosperity. Thank you, for your kind remembrance of the printers, whose best wishes for your prosperity, happiness and long life go with you and yours.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. M. Wallace, Mr. ANDREW J. JAMISON, of Williamsport, Pa., to Miss MAGGIE R. ANDERSON, of Logan township, Blair County.

On this occasion, the printers came in for a full share of the festivities and good things provided, for which the twain have our thanks. The printers wish, a sure forerunner of fortune, goes with them in their new relation, invoking upon them all the joys, happiness and prosperity that can fall to the lot of mortals. May their morning be filled with pleasures, their noon day abound in prosperity, and their evening of life, far in the distance, be calm and serene, filled with pleasant recollections and happy anticipations of future rewards in a brighter world beyond the shores of time.

OIL! OIL!—IS ALL THE RAGE, but perhaps it would be as safe to invest part of your surplus funds in Winter Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Woolen Goods, &c., which are being closed out during the present month at greatly reduced prices at

Jan. 7, '65.–3t. LOWTHER'S.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove from the town, offers, at private sale, his house and lot, situate on Main street, Altoona, a few doors above Catharine street, and adjoining the "McClellan House." The house is a well built two-story frame, containing three rooms and a hall and a store or office room, on first floor and five rooms on second floor. The lot is well enclosed and has on it a stable and other conveniences. Possession given April first.

Jan. 7, 1865–tf. A. P. CALDERWOOD.

Real Estate For Sale.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR sale on reasonable terms two tracts of White Pine and Hemlock Timber land situate in Clearfield township, Cambria county, about seven miles from Altoona, containing

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES,

The improvements are, one Duvall's twenty-three horse power Engine and Saw Mill, one twenty-five horse power Stationary Engine and Saw Mill, Three Dwelling Houses, Two Stables and all necessary improvements, such as roads &c., for making lumber. There is also supposed to be a good

VEIN OF COAL

underlaying this property. The above will be sold separately or together according to the wishes of purchasers. A bargain may be had by early application to

LOUIS PLACK, or JAMES LOWTHER.

Altoona, Jan. 7, 1864.—1m.

FOR RENT.—The undersigned, Agent of the estate of Samuel McDowell, dec'd, offers for rent, from the first day of April next, the mansion farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, within one mile of Altoona. The farm contains about 130 acres of cleared land.

Altoona, Jan. 7th, 1865. JOHN WESTLEY, *Agt.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of John Horning, late of Altoona, Blair county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay, duly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 7th, 1865–6t. MERCELIA HORNING, *Adm.*

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale, a House and Lot, situate in North Ward, Altoona. The House is a two story frame, with two large rooms and a hall on first floor, with a large and convenient kitchen and a well of water at the kitchen door. There is also a small house, suitable for a small family which rents for $50 per year. The large house rents for $130 per year. The lot is well fenced and has a stable and other outbuildings thereon. Persons wishing to keep boarders would find it a suitable building for that purpose, as it is in a desirable part of the town.

For further information inquire at the office of John W. Humes, opposite Superintendent's office, who is agent for the property. Jan. 7th, '65–3t.

CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL Bank of Altoona, of the State of Pennsylvania, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1865:

CR.

Capital Stock paid in	$150,000.00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	135,000.00
Surplus fund	15,000.00
Individual Deposits	140,461.35
United States Depoits	28,551.24
Due, Natianal Banks	3,448.09
Profit and Loss	1,969.94
	$474,430.62

DR.

Notes and bills discounted	$ 46,644.54
Expenses	2,085.26
Due from National Banks	42,535.27
" " other Banks	78,861.10
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes	161,000.00
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer to secure Deposits	85,000.00
Cash on hand National Bank Notes	2,515.00
" " State " "	1,025.00
" " Special & Legal Tender Notes	57,764.45
	$474,430.62

I, D. T. Caldwell, Cashier of "First National Bank of Altoona," Pa., do Solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. T. CALDWELL, *Chashier.*

State of Pennsylvania, County of Blair,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of January, 1865.

JOS. G. ADLUM, *Notary Public.*

Jan 7, 1965.

SAVANNAH TAKEN!

New Firm in an old Stand.

WOLF & PETERSON

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have taken charge of the

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE

lately occupied by Rickabaugh & Patterson, and formerly occupied by Jos. Berkowitz, where they will keep constantly on hand a large stock of Groceries, Provisions, and Feed, comprising Superfine, Extra, and Extra Family Flour. Bacon—Hams Plain and Sugar Cured. Ribbed and Plain Sides, Shoulders, &c.

Dried Beef, Mackerel and Herring by the Barrel, Half Barrel and Quarter Barrel.

COFFEE—RIO AND EAST INDIA.

Sugars—Crushed, Granulated, New Orleans, and Porto Rico, Honey and Golden Syrups, New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses. Black, Young Hyson, and Imperial Teas.

Sperm, Adamantine, Star, and Mould Candles. Pale, Rosin and Fancy Soaps. Navy, Spun Roll, Honey Dew, and Cut and Dry Tobacco, Cigars. Also, a good assortment of Brooms, Buckets, Bed Cords, and Queensware.

FEED AND PROVISIONS.

Corn—Shelled and in the Ear, Oats, Corn and Oats, and Wheat Chop, Ship Stuff, Corn Meal, Sifted and Unsifted. Also, Clover and Flax Seed.

BUTTER, EGGS AND LARD.

Please give us a call and save expenses.

Dec. 17, 1864—tf WOLF & PETERSON.

SHIPPING!



TO AND FROM

ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,

BY THE

GALWAY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,

MONTREAL do do

WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING VESSELS,

And the North German Lloyd Line of Steamships sailing between N. York Havre, Bremen, Southampton, and London.

☞ Drafts at sight, for One Pound and upwards, on National Bank and Branches, payable in all the Cities and Towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, free of discount.

R. A. O. KERR, ALTOONA, PA.

June 9, 1864–tf.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

Will be sold at Public Sale on the premises, on Saturday the 4th day of February, A. D. 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, that Valuable farm property owned by the Heirs of Graham McCamant, dec'd, located in Pleasant Valley, one mile South East of Altoona Borough, Blair County. The said farm contains 247 acres of good Limestone land, in a good State of Cultivation and under good fence, with a large Bank Barn and large two Story frame dwelling house—Also a good Apple Orchard and good water and a small but never failing stream of running water passing close by the Barn and House. This farm is generally considered one of the most desirable in Blair County on account of the good quality of the land and its close proximity to a good market. Terms of sale ½ in hand and the balance in two equal Annual payments with approved Security.

Possesison given April 1st.

For further information concerning the property address Samuel McCamant, Sabbath Rest, Pa. or Thos. McCamant Esq, Hollidaysburgh, Pa.

A NEW OIL WELL DISCOVERED!

Many are the Stories told of great discoveries of Oil. Of fortunes made in a day—Of flowing wells and wells pumped by steam. But the well discovered by Loudon & Smith is not an oil well exclusively. Neither does it flow Spontanously, nor yet pumped by steam. If you don't believe it, just call at their Store on Virginia Street and examine their new Stock of goods, consisting of Ladies dress goods, such as Alpaca's, Merino's, Delains, Silks, Balmoral Skirts, &c., &c. Of Gents wear, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, &c., besides a great variety of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Hoods, Nubias, Comforts, Gloves, Spices of all kinds, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, Soap, Candles and Queensware, &c., with a little of nearly everything usually kept in a variety Store.

Call and see us, as we are determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Don't forget the place, at the old stand formerly occupied by John Loudon, on Virginia Street.

Altoona, Dec. 24. '64. LOUDON & SMITH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of Elias Baker, late of Allegheny Furnace, Blair County, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

S. C. BAKER, Administrator.

Dec. 22, 1864—6t*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, ALTOONA, PA., December 10th, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

An Election for five Directors for the Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the First National Bank, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1865, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. of said day.

D. T. CALDWELL, *Cashier.*

OFFICE OF THE ALTOONA GAS AND WATER CO., December, 20. 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Managers have this day declared a Semi-Annual dividend of four (4) per cent on the Capital Stock of the Co., clear of State Tax payable on and after January 2d, 1864.

B. F. ROSE, *Treasurer.*

LADIES CLOTH CLOAKS AND circular Shawls, also childrens and Misses Shawls in great variety. JAS. LOWTHER.

Dec. 10, 1864-3t.

FOR SALE—A valuable lot, situate in East Altoona. For further information inquire of

June 9, '64.–tf. B. B. McCRUM

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes. Deafness has been removed by it, and Hearing has been greatly improved by its use.

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

to the dull heavy pains caused by diseases of the head. The sensations after using it are delightful and invigorating. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action on the parts affected.

MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS'

of sale and use of Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment it stands higher than ever before.

It is recommended by many of the best physicians and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

Read the Certificates of Wholesale Druggists in 1854.

The undersigned, having for many years been acquainted with Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, and sold it in our wholesale trade, cheerfully state, that we believe it to be equal, in every respect, to the recommendations given of it for the cure of Catarrhal Affections, and that it is decidedly the best article we have ever known for all common diseases of the Head.

Burr & Perry, Boston.	Barnes & Park, New York
Reed, Austin & Co., "	A. B. & D. Sands, "
Brown, Lamson & Co., "	Stephen Paul & Co., "
Reed, Cutler & Co., "	Isreal Minor & Co., "
Seth W. Fowle, "	McKesson & Robbins, "
Wilson, Fairbank & Co., "	A. L. Scovill & Co., "
Henshaw, Edmond & Co, "	M. Ward, Close & Co., "
H. H. Hay, Portland, Me.,	Bush & Gail, "

For Sale by all Druggists. Try it.

Nov. 19. '64–1y.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! YOUTH TO THE AGED!!

BIOKRENE, OR LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their Natural Vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 81 Cedar Street, New York.

Sold in Hollidaysburg by J. R. Patton. Sold in Tyrone by S. Berlin. Sold in Huntingdon by John Read. Sold in Altoona by all Druggists.

Nov. 12, 1864—1y



IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form *the finest preparation ever put forward* with IMMEDIATE and PERSISTENT SUCCESS. ☞ DON'T BE DECEIVED. ☜ Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the BEST and most RELIABLE FEMALE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD*, which is comprised in these Pills.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females*. To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity.* They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of the most *eminent Physicians in America.*

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the *Price One Dollar per Box*, or 6 Boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills *sent by mail, promptly*, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. *SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 81 Cedar St., New York.

Sold in Hollidaysburg by J. R. Patton. Sold in Tyrone by S. Berlin. Sold in Huntingdon by John Read. Sold in Altoona by all Druggists. Nov. 12, 1864—1y

JOHN HICKEY, CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INterest of Mr. Cherry in the late firm of Hickey & Cherry, I would respectfully inform the public I intend to continue the business, in the new Cabinet Shop and Furniture Ware room, on

JULIA STREET, OPPOSITE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

East Altoona, where I will be happy to fill all orders in my line. I have on hand a good supply of Furniture just from Philadelphia, which I offer at the lowest prices for cash.

I keep a hearse, and am prepared at all times to attend promptly to orders in Undertaking.

I will always keep on hand a good assortment of METALLIC COFFINS.

Altoona, Nov. 5th 1864—3m*

ANDREW ECKEL,

DEALER IN

Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c.,

Annie street, Altoona, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in his line constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices. [Feb. 7, 1863

BOOTS AND SHOES PLAIN AND fancy at G. C. SMITH.

FLANNEL SHIRTS UNDER CLOTHING &c. at G. C. SMITH.

TRUNKS AND CARPET-SACKS at G. C. SMITH.

HOOP SKIRTS AND LOOKING GLASSES at G. C. SMITH.

Altoona, Nov. 18, '64.

NUBIAS OPERA CAPS & HOSIERY at G. C. SMITH.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING-Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'S.

Valuable Real Estate AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS, AT Private Sale, all his real estate, situate as follows:—

NO. 1.

A Farm in Logan township, Blair county, adjoining lands of Elias Baker, James Hutchison, John Wyke and others, about one and a half miles from Altoona, containing

137 ACRES,

120 acres of which are cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered with white oak and Hickory. About 20 acres of the cleared land is meadow of the best quality. There is an orchard of excellent fruit. The improvements are

LOG-FRAME WEATHER-BOARDED HOUSE,

with Kitchen, Wash-house, Wood-house, Smoke-house and Pump-house all under one roof, and very convenient.

A BANK BARN,

50x50 feet, with wagon-shed, corn-crib, Ice-house and all other necessary outbuildings, making it altogether one of the best fitted up farms in the country. It is well calculated for a dairy and has been fitted up for the purpose.

This farm will readily rent at a price which will bring ten per cent. on the investment.

NO. 2.

A house and one-fourth of an acre of ground situate in Loudonsville, adjoining Altoona. The House is double-plank, containing seven rooms. On the lot are a Slaughter-house, Hide-house, Stable, Wagon-shed, and all the buildings and improvements required about a butchery.

NO. 3.

A Two-story Brick House and half lot of ground, situate on Virginia street, Altoona. The House contains three rooms and hall, on first floor, and four rooms on second floor. It is in a desirable part of the town.

NO. 4.

A House and half acre of ground, situate in Loudonsville, near White Hall Hotel. The House is a two-story frame. The lot is well set with choice fruit trees.

NO. 5.

A House and half lot of ground, situate on Rebecca street, East Altoona. The House is two-story frame with two rooms on first floor and three on second floor.

All the above properties now rent at a price which brings ten per cent. on my valuation.

Bargains may be had in all of these properties, as extended time will be given in which to make payments. My object in disposing of all my property in this vicinity is to remove to the West, and I do not wish the trouble of looking after affairs so far from home, or to have property where I cannot see to its care. For these reasons I will give bargains in the above.

C. B. SINK.

Altoona Oct. 29th—tf.



R. A. O. KERR, ALTOONA, PA., Agent for Blair & Huntingdon Counties.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety.

FRESH OYSTERS

of the very best quality, always to be had.

FRESH-BAKED

BREAD, CAKES, & PIES,

always on hand, at reasonable rates.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., for pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, April 8, 1863–tf.

COUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

Dr. Strictland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Diarrhœa

All the Medical men and the Press recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulents and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

All the above medicines for sale by Dr. E. Reigart, Druggist, Altoona.

Dec. 19. 1864–1y.

HAIR OIL, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by G. W. KESSLER.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT situated on Branch Street, Altoona. Price $425.

Aug. 17, 1864-tf. W. S. BITTNER.

JUST RECEIVED—A Lot of Prime CIGARS—at

Jan. 13, '64.] REIGART'S Drug Store.

QUEENSWARE AT G. C. SMITH.

THE LAST VICTORY!
HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!
GODFREY WOLF
AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!
THE
CHEAPEST CLOTHING STORE
IN THE COUNTY, IS ON THE CORNER OF CAROLINE & MAIN Sts., ALTOONA.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has just received his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing everything in the line of

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

of all qualities and at prices which defy competition. The following embrace a few of the many articles:

Overcoats, from $6.00 to $40.00 | Vests, from $1.50 to $8.00
Dress Coats, " $5.00 " $25.00 | Pants, " $2.00 " $10.00

His goods have been selected, by himself, from the most Fashionable Merchant Tailors of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it is with feeling of satisfaction that he can offer their productions to that class of customers who stand in need of Fashionable Clothing, and at prices that cannot be disputed.

His stock comprises all the most important, as well as trifling articles of a gentleman's ward robe, viz:
Fine Cloth and Cassimere Coats, all qualities and prices.
" Satinett " " " " "
" Doeskin Cassimere Pants, " " " "
" Fancy Cassimere and Satinett Pants, all styles.
" Jean and Linen " " " " "

Vests all qualities and prices. The best assortment of plain and fancy woolen shirts ever brought to this market. A complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of fine Linen Shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, Suspenders and Hosiery, also the best and cheapest assortment of Hats in this place, and a large supply of Trunks, of all qualities and prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can please them in every particular.
Altoona, Nov. 12th 1864.–tf.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
HATS AND CAPS,
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

I TAKE PLEASURE in informing my friends and the public generally that I have returned from the East where I purchased a NEW AND FASHIONABLE stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

which I selected with care. It embraces every color, shape and quality, with the view of accommodating all classes.

I have also purchased a large stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

My assortment of Ladies' and children's shoes are mostly of city make and can be guaranteed. My stock of Men's and Boy's Boots is large and varied.

I have also a fine assortment of

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS,

embracing all styles, sizes and qualities, all of which I offer at a small advance on wholesale prices.

Thankful to the public for the patronage heretofore bestowed, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
JAMES S. MANN.
November 12, 1864.—tf

CITY DRUG STORE.
DR. E. H. REIGART would respectfully announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has recently purchased the Drug Store of Berlin & Co., on Virginia Street, opposite Fries' Hardware Store.

His Drugs are Fresh and Pure,

and he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
Call and examine his stock. He has constantly on hand,

DRUGS,
MEDICINES and CHEMICALS,
FINE TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, CARBON OIL AND LAMPS, NOTIONS, CIGARS,
and every article usually kept in a First-class Drug Store
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS
for medicinal use.
DOMESTIC GRAPE WINE—PURE—WARRANTED.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
accurately compounded, a all hours of the day or night.
Altoona, Sept. 30, 1863.

HARDWARE!
HARDWARE
CHARLES J. MANN,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
WINDOW SHADES,
DOOR MATS,
UPHOLSTERING GOODS.
SHOE FINDINGS,
COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
MOULDERS' TOOLS,
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,
WINDOW GLASS,
PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.
His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.
Agent for Willison's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."
Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

Insurance Co. of N. America,
PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED IN 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER $1,600,000.

INSURANCE MADE ON BUILDings, Merchandise, Furniture and Personal Property generally, on liberal terms, for short or long periods.
Especial attention paid to Dwellings and Contents, and Farm Property. Brick or Stone Dwellings taken perpetually on very reasonable terms to the insured.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS:
Arthur C. Coffin, William Welsh, Francis R. Cope.
Samuel W. Jones, William E. Brown, Edward H. Trotter
John A. Brown, James N. Dickson, Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor, S. Morris Wain, Will'm Cummings,
Ambrose White, John Mason, T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood, George L. Harrison,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, *President.*
CHARLES PLATT, *Secretary.*
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Central Agent for Pennsylvania.
S. M. WOODKOK, of Altoona, Agent for Blair County.
Offices in Altoona and Hollidaysburg. [Oct. 15, '64-1y.

JACOB WEIS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
Virginia Street, Altoona, Pa.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES AND SWEETMEATS, of his own manufacture, which he is prepared to sell wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices. Also, FOREIGN FRUITS, such as

ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE-APPLES, FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS, NUTS, &C., &C.,
always on hand in their respective seasons.

OYSTERS,
of the best quality during the season.

CAKES BAKED TO ORDER,
for particular occasions, on short notice and in the neatest and best style of the art.
Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.
Jan. 27, 1863.

S. M. WOODKOK. E. J. OSBORNE.
WOODKOK & OSBORNE,
Attorneys at Law & Military Agents,

WILL attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to their care, in Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.
Collections for firms in the Eastern cities will receive special attention, and remittances be promptly made.
Bounty, Pensions and arrears of pay due from the U. S. will be collected in the shortest possible time.
Office in Altoona, 2 doors South of Post Office.
Office in Hollidaysburg, 1 door West of Court House.
Sept. 21, 1864.–tf

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.
Altoona, May 1, 1862.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

JOHNSON'S
RHEUMATIC COMPOUND
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER!

THIS GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY

Is the best medicine ever offered to the public. For the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal, for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breakouts on the face or body. The vast number of rub-on medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases, were merely temporary in their effects, and of doubtful virtue, but

THE RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

Reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system, by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

Read the following testimonials of men and women of unquestionable character:

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:*—This is to certify, that I was badly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of, but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I used three-fourths of a bottle of it, and it cured me sound and well. My wife also was afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age; and it is over four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism, to me.
I remain yours truly,
ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.
ALLEGHENY, May 3d, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife was taken bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such medicine. She had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success.
Yours affectionately, JAMES McALISTER.
My residence is No. 128 Cherry alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.
PITTSBURGH, April 19th, 1864.

CANONSBURGH, WASHINGTON Co.,
April 12th, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* I wish to say a word or two in favor of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I have been afflicted with Rheumatism, more or less, for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was very bad. I tried a great many rheumatic medicines but received very little benefit from them. On the first of last January, I was so bad that I was entirely helpless. I could not write my own name; I could only lie on one side. While reading in the United Presbyterian paper I saw a notice of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I was afraid at first that it might be like other remedies that I have tried, but as it was in a religious paper I concluded to give it a trial. So I got a bottle, used it, and found myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and I am happy to say that I have neither pain or ache. I am sixty-eight years of age, I can lie on either side, travel for half a day at a time and not be fatigued. I believe your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier to be the best medicine ever offered to the Public for the cure of rheumatism. If you think this note, with my name to it, will be of any use to you or a suffering public; you are at liberty to use them.
Yours with respect, JOHN I. LOCKHART.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife had been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1859. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lie in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that we heard of that was recommended for that disease but she got no relief; then we tried medical advice but it done no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure. But in the spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Dickey's, who lives in the Court with me, said, "Why dont you get Johnson's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. It cured my father of the rheumatism when he was a cripple, and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine, and before my wife had the half of it used, she was cured. It is now more than a year since, and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to, on oath. Yours,
LEWIS HILKE,
PITTSBURGH, April 11th, 1864. Ryan's Court.

Prepared by R. E. Sellers & Co., Sole Proprietors, corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom all orders must be addressed. G. W. Kessler, Sole Agent for Altoona.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!
Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.
D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
and a general assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,
exactly suited to this locality and intended for the
SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.
He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

Manhood: how Lost, how Restored.

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, and FITS, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.
Price, in a sealed evelope, only 6 cents.
The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*
This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, *post paid,* on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.—Address the publishers.
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box 4586
July 13, 1864.

BUSINESS ON CHESTNUT ST.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full and complete stock of
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
OF ALL KINDS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, &c.,
S. P. BUREHART,
S. E. Corner Chestnut and Allegheny Sts., Altoona.
Dec. 3, 1864.–tf.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.–tf.

WM. S. BITTNER
Dental Surgeon.
OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

PINE AND LARD OILS, CAMphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at KESSLER'S.
Jan. 3, '56-tf]

NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS AT G. C. SMITH.

Good News for the Unfortunate!
THE LONG SOUGHT FOR
DISCOVERED AT LAST



CHEROKEE REMEDY
—AND—
CHEROKEE INJECTION
Compounded from Barks, Roots & Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the various organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alternative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the Cherokee Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effect are healing soothing and demulcent: removing all scalding, heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurible pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack Injections.

By use of the Cherokee Remedy and Cherokee Injection —the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

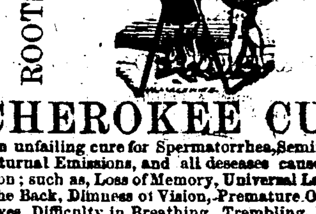
For full particulars get our pampelet from any drug store in the country, or write to us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

Price, Cherokee Remedy, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.
Sold by druggists everywhere.
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors
No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

THE GREAT
INDIAN MEDICINE
COMPOUNDED FROM



CHEROKEE CURE!

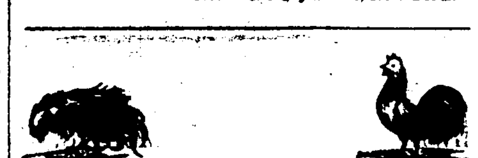
An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness Nocturnal Emissions, and all deseases caused by self-pollution; such as, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty in Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the Direful Complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousand treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

Prices, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.
Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

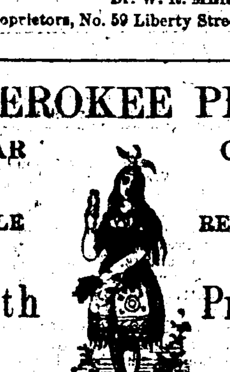


DR. WRIGHT'S
REJUVENATING ELIXIR!
OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.
PREPARED FROM PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, CONTAINING NOTHING INJURIOUS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom being an entirely new and an abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.
One bottle will cure General Debility.
A few doses cures Hysterics in Females.
One bottle cures Palpitation of the heart.
A few doses restores the organs of regeneration.
From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.
A few doses restores the appetite.
Three bottles cure the worst cases of Impotency.
A few doses cures the low spirited.
One bottle restores mental power.
A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.
This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.
The listless enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a single organ, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.
Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money, to any address.
Sold by all druggists everywhere.
Dr. W. R. MERWIN & Co.,
Proprietors, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!



For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.
They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstration.
They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)
They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. In a word, by removing the Irregularity, they remove the cause and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.
Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.
They may be safely used at any age and at any period *except during the first three months,* during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly prevent pregnancy.
All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.
Full directions accompany each box.
Price, $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.
Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.
Sold by all respectable Druggists.
DR. W. R. MEWIN & CO.,
Sole proprietors, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.
April 1, 1864—1y.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S

AMERICAN
Life Insurance and Trust Co.
COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.
Authorized Capital,........ $500,000
Paid up Capital,........... 250,000
Assets,.................... 1,897,746
Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.
Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured —last Bonus January, 1861, being 43 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Year rates.	10 Year rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$142 85	$100 00
2 " " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
4 " " "	800 00	571 40	400 00
6 " " "	———	857 10	600 00
8 " " "	———	———	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson,
Hon. Jas. Pollock, Hon. Joseph Allison,
Albert C. Roberts, Jonas Bowman,
Samuel T. Bodine, H. H. Eldridge,
George Nugent, John Aikman,
William J. Howard, Charles F. Heazlitt,
Samuel Work.

Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.
July 31, 1862-1y R. A. O. KERR.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,
The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!



I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:
Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.
Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.
Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.
Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it and I am not dependant upon any one tolift me out of the suds.
Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.
Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.
Altoona, May 26-6m JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!
Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.
Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate
1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.
These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.
The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.
We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.
Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.
I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.
Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.
Altoona, May 27, 1859.-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

TIME AND BEAUTY!
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has opened a
CLOCK, WATCH and JEWELRY
establishment in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Calderwood, on Virginia street, between Julia and Caroline, where he will keep on hand a fine assortment of gold and silver watches, clocks of all styles, and a handsome assortment of jewelry, gold pens and pencils, spectacles, &c.
Particular attention given to repairing clocks, watches and jewelry.
By selling for cash only, at the smallest advance on first cost, he feels sure that he can please all in price as well as quality. SAMUEL SMITH.
ap9-tf

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.
By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes t merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,
BANKERS,
(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates
Feb. 3d, 1859.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the some, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.
Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and State where they reside plainly.)
To G. W. MATSELL & CO.,
Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette,
15-tf] *New York City.*

CITY HOTEL,
TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PENN'A.
LEWIS GIEBLE, Proprietor.

HAVING purchased the above well-known Hotel and refurnished the same with new furniture, I am now prepared to accommodate all who favor me with their patronage. Free Omnibus to carry passengers to and from the Depot. April 20, '64.—1y.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE BUCHU and Drake's Plantation Bitters, at
Jan 13, '64] REIGART'S Drug Store

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

DYSPEPSIA!
A CURE WARRANTED.

Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:
1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervouse Affection, and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache and Staggering in walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case no matter if of twenty years standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10, N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular.—Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

—o—

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA,

I, ELIZABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than four and often eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide, so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks, and though I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever.—Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an insane Asylum, a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELIZABETH BRANSON,
Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

—o—

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, MOSES TOBIN, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered for more than one year, everything but death itself from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftentimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Doctor assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although for months vomiting nearly all I ate, my stomach swelled with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.
MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery co., Pa.
Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All examinations and consultations free.

—o—

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BADCOCK SAYS,
No. 1023 OLIVE STREET,
Philadelphia, January 22d, 1863.

Dr. WISHART—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow.—I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one quarter of a box, I *am now a well man, and can eat anything I wish,* and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desired information to any one who may call on me.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.
For sale at Dr. Wishart's Medical Depot No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

—o—

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, Samuel D. Haven, have been a great sufferer with Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflamation of the Kidneys for three years. I had employed three or four of the most eminent physician of Philadelphia, also of Burlington co., N. J. They did all for me they could but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus, and was dreadfully sore! Oh! I oftentimes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's in the Philadelphia Ledger, of a great cure made upon Mr. John Badcock, of 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's Office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced the use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort, and feel perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic suffering as I was, to call on me, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine.
SAMUEL D. HAVEN.
Corner Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond, street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington co., N. J.

—o—

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.
We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold the Tar Cordial saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

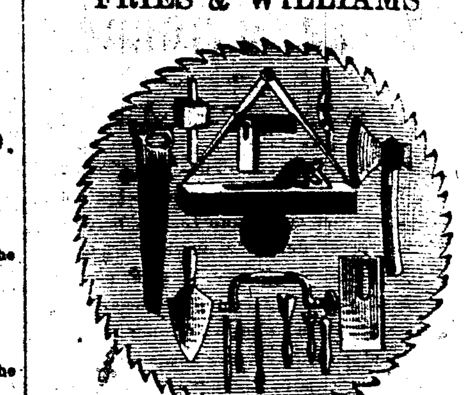
PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR,
DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
No 10 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sold by Druggists everywhere at Wholesale by all Philadelphia and New York Wholesale Druggists.
For sale by A. ROUSH, Druggist, Altoona, Pa.
April, 1 1864.—1y.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVER COATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S

FRIES & WILLIAMS



Hardware, &c.
The subscribers having taken charge of the Hardware Store and Stove and Tin Shop recently under the charge of Samuel I. Fries, on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, and having added largely to their stock are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offers on the most reasonable terms.
Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.
They have also added Oils, Paints, Carbon Oil, etc., to their stock, and will dispose of all these articles at a small advance on first cost.
The will also continue the

STOVE BUSINESS,

and will keep on hand an assortment from which any person will be able to select an article to pelase their fancy. In the line of
TIN AND SHEET IRONWARE,
CEDAR and WILLOW-WARE
they will always have a large supply, and will make to order anything that may be called for.
Job work in this line promptly attended to.
ROOFING AND SPOUTING
put up on short notice in the best style.
April 27, 1864.–tf.

NEW GOODS.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country, that he has just returned from the East, where he has been selecting his stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for style, quality and price, cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and as it is quite an object, in these exciting war times, for every one to purchase where they can get

The Best Goods and at the Lowest Prices,

he would say that he can and will sell as low, if not a little lower than any other house in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will defy competition. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description,
MEN AND BOYS' WINTER WEAR,
LADIES AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN'S HALF HOSE
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WOOL HOSE,
HATS AND CAPS,
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLIN,
GINGHAMS AND HEAVY DRILLINGS.
He will sell Ladies Sewed, Heeled Bootees at $1.50@1.75
Kip Pegged.................................... 1.37@1.50
Men's Boots,.................................. 2.75@3.50
BALMORAL SKIRTS, very low.

GROCERIES.
White and Brown Sugar, Rio Coffee, Syrups, Teas, &c and everything that is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store, and as cheap as the cheapest. J. A. SPRANKLE.
Altoona, Oct. 7, 1863.

GOOD NEWS!
PRICES REDUCED!
GOODS CHEAP, AND BARGAINS TO BE HAD, AT
J. W. CURRY'S STORE,
(Hileman's old stand,) on Virginia St.

He has just returned from the East with a fine assortment of DRY GOODS, such as
FRENCH MERINO, BLACK, BROWN AND BLUE.
LYONESE CLOTH, MOHAIR, BARATHEA,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
of various colors, Plaids, &c., &c.

Also, Calico at low prices, Cloaking Cloth, Cassimere, Shawls, Flannels, Checks, Muslins Bleached and Unbleached, Canton Flannels, Satinetts, Denums, Ginghams, Balmoral Skirts, Nubias, Breakfast Capes, Blankets and Comforts. Also a fine assortment of Ladies' Winter Shoes, Gents' Boots and Shoes, at reduced prices. Also, nice Brown Sugar, 20c; Best Brown, 24c; and Fine White, 30c. Please call and examine our stock, if you wish to buy, before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Don't forget the place, J. B. Hileman's Old Stand, on Virginia Street.
Dec. 14th, 1864.

READ CAREFULLY!
SOMETHING INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE largest stock of Ladies' Dress Goods ever brought to town has just been opened at the "Green Corner," East Altoona, and will be sold for CASH at prices that defy competition. We are determined that our side of town shall take the lead, and that the "Green Corner" shall be foremost in the van. Our stock of Dress Goods consists of
Plain and Fancy Dress Silks, Merinoes, Palmetto Cloths, Coburgs, Fancy Alpacas, All-Wool Plaids,
Plain and Figured Delaines,
Fancy Prints, and a great variety of other goods, of different styles and textures. In fact there is nothing the ladies can desire for wear that we cannot furnish them with.—We have also a large assortment of
Ladies' Coats, Shawls, Balmorals, Hoop Skirts, Shoes, Gaiters &c.
Yes, and we were almost forgetting to mention our large stock of
CARPETS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, ETC., ETC.
Everybody should know that money can be saved by buying Goods from us. For instance, we are selling good Calicoes as low as 16 cts per yard, Muslins as low as 18 cts., Brown Sugar for 11 cts. per lb., and good Teas for 90 cts.
Altoona, April 8, '64. tf. JOHN J. MURPHY & CO.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.
SPOUTING, &C.
S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves,* of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.
He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,* consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*
He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county of R. V. JONES'
IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,
an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.
Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

H. FETTINGER'S
General News Agency,
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October 24, 1861.

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June, 29, 1864-1y.

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